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THE REFLECTOR.

SELF DENIAL.

We ought never to forget, that most of the peculiar virtues of the gospel are modes of exercising Self denial. What is its exalted purity, but the mortification of the senses and appetites, and the restraints of the thoughts and desires? What its meekness, but a patient bearing of injustice? What its humility, but a relinquishment of pride, ambitious wishes, and vain desires? Its noble Benevolence requires continual forgetfulness of self: and its heavenly mindedness is a renunciation of worldly tempers.

The benevolence of the gospel requires a degree of self denial. It is zealous, active, persevering disinterested. It calls upon us to waive our own rights, to relinquish private advantage, to undergo temporary inconveniences, to give our time, and employ our minds and strength, for the benefit, or improvement of others. When opportunities of doing good occur, we are apt to seize, and improve them, though it may be at some expense of our own ease. This is my commandment, said our dying Saviour, "that ye love one another, as I have loved you." And how hath he loved us? Was it not by a whole life of voluntary poverty and unwaried exertion, and a cheerful endurance of death itself for us? If, then, in the cause of benevolence we are willing to make no sacrifice—if the spirit of christian charity is narrowed by us to the stunted measure of occasional alms—if we merely give of this world's goods, what we cannot, without shame, withhold, and contribute only what public sentiment and the expectation of others call for—if, for the sake of improving our ability of benevolence, we are willing to retrench no useless expenses, to relinquish no superfluous indulgence, to undergo no short inconvenience, to make no personal exertion,—how little have we acquired of the spirit of Jesus,—of that fervent benevolence, on which Christianity lays so great a stress.

If heavenly mindedness be required of us, it is required as an habitual, prevalent temper; a temper, which is to be manifested, not occasionally, but in our daily conduct—which is to characterize the whole manner in which we live in the world, in which we desire and pursue its objects, and enjoy its gifts. We are to be influenced by views and feelings, as though we belonged to a different world; pilgrims on earth, whose citizenship and home is in heaven. It is true, we must, in a degree, conform to the customs and habits of society;—but, never, when we are not entirely persuaded of their obligation, or at least of their innocence. There are many customs, in themselves innocent, which, in excess, are criminal; there are many, which to others may be harmless, but which from the peculiarity of our own situation or character, may be injurious to us. And whatever be the occupation or amusement which renders us careless or indolent, which impairs the seriousness of our feelings or views, which needlessly wastes our time, or unfits us for sober duty, or causes us to feel less deeply the indispensable necessity of the strictest purity and holiness—whatever produces these effects, ought resolutely to be denied, and immediately and entirely relinquished.—*Abbot.*

ON THE BEING OF A GOD.

See here, I hold a Bible in my hand, and you see the cover, the leaves, the letters, the words; but you do not see the writers, or the printer, the letter founder, the ink-maker, the paper-maker, or the binder. You never did see them, you never will see them, and yet not one of you will think of disputing or denying the being of these men. I go further. I affirm that you see the very souls of these men in seeing this book, and you feel yourself obliged so allow that they had skill, contrivance, design, memory, fancy, reason, and so on. In the same manner, if you see a picture, you judge there was a painter; if you see a house, you judge there was a builder of it; and if you see one room contrived for this purpose, and another for that, a door to enter, a window to admit light, a chimney to hold fire, you conclude the builder was a person of skill and forecast, who formed the house, with a view to the accommodation of its inhabitants. In this manner examine the world, and pity the man, who, when he sees the sign of the wheat-sheaf, hath sense enough to know that there is a joiner, and some where a painter; but who, when he sees the wheat-sheaf itself, is so stupid as not to say to himself, this had a wise and good Creator.

Always to speak what you think, is the way to acquire the habit of thinking and acting with propriety.

When ill news comes too late to be serviceable to your neighbor, keep it to yourself.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Dover Gazette.] THE SORTIE OF FORT ERIE. BY A SOLDIER.

"And there was mounting in hot haste: the steed,
The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
When pouring forward with impetuous speed,
And swiftly forming in the ranks of war."

Among the heroic and daring achievements, which have contributed to exalt the American name, and cast unfaded glory on its arms, the SORTIE OF FORT ERIE stands conspicuous. It was planned by the late General Brown, and has been considered, aside from its splendid results, a military chief d'oeuvre.

On the 14th of August, 1814, the British troops, under Gen. Drummond, attempted to carry Fort Erie by storm; but being repulsed by the Americans, with severe loss, they abandoned this mode of warfare, and commenced a siege, with the hopes of carrying the place by regular advances. Meantime the Americans labored assiduously in repairing the damages their fortifications had received from the attack and in making preparations to resist the besiegers: frequent skirmishes occurred and a cannonade on both sides was kept up, but nothing of importance took place until the seventeenth of September. Gen. Brown at that time, perceiving that the British had completed a battery, which could open a most destructive fire upon the Fort, planned this desperate sortie, as the most effectual method of annoying the enemy, and affording relief to his own troops.

The British force consisted of three Brigades, of one thousand five hundred men each, one of which was stationed at the works in front of the Fort, and the others occupied a camp two miles in the rear. At two o'clock the American troops were drawn up in readiness to make the Sortie. The orders were, "to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade on duty, before those in the reserve could be brought up." This business, each soldier felt well assured, would be no pastime of the moment—no bloodless skirmish; but a deed that would require the nerve of manhood, and the fearless daring of the hero. Accordingly each man was prepared for the utmost: all useless and unnecessary encumbrances were left within the Fort, and equipped only with the trusty fire-lock, the glistening bayonet, and the well-stored cartridge-box, we stood prepared for an enterprise that would befit the body guard of a Napoleon, and one in which even they might pluck an additional laurel.

The twenty-first regiment, to which the writer of this brief sketch was attached, was commanded by Colonel UPHAM, the present candidate of the Republicans of New-Hampshire, for the Chief Magistracy of the State. This corps was composed mostly of the hardy yeomanry of the "Granite State"—"full blooded Yankees from New-Hampshire;"—men who had left their firesides, and their homes, their wives and their children, and drawn the sword in defence of their bleeding country, not as the mercenary and wholesale butchers of a tyrant, but as freemen and as men, bound to protect the soil, the institutions, and the laws, which had been religiously bequeathed to them by their revolutionary fathers. And nobly and truly did they discharge this duty. They proved, not only their descent from heroes, but that they themselves were such; ever ready at the call of danger, and ever foremost in the hour of fight, they acquired a name for gallantry and noble daring that is remembered to this day with gratitude and pride. Nor was the man who led them deficient in any of the qualities of the skillful commander or the gallant soldier—firm as the everlasting rock of his native hills,—and true as the steel he wore, he was the fit and worthy colonel of as brave a regiment as ever carried dismay and death into the ranks of a foe. But to return to the fight.

A division composed of riflemen and Indians, and commanded by Gen. Porter, the late Secretary of War, was ordered to open the attack, by proceeding in a circuitous route, through the woods, by a road which had been opened, and engaging the enemy's flank; while the right division, under Gen. Miller, was stationed in a ravine, between the Fort and the enemy's works, with order not to advance until after the attack of Gen. Porter.

The command of Gen. Porter advanced with so much celerity and caution that when they rushed upon the enemy's flank, they gave the first intimation of their approach. A severe conflict for a moment ensued, in which several gallant officers fell at the head of their columns. In thirty minutes, however, possession was taken of two of the batteries in this quarter, and the garrison made prisoners. At this moment the division of Gen. Miller was ordered to

advance. In conjunction with a column of Gen. Porter's division, he pierced between a second and third tier of batteries, and after a severe contest carried the first of these. The whole of these batteries being now in possession of our troops, Gen. Miller's division inclined to the more formidable batteries toward the lake shore; and at this moment a part of the reserve, under Gen. Ripley, joined him. Here the resistance on the part of the British was more obstinate, their works being exceedingly intricate, from the successive lines of retrenchment, and the constant use of the bayonet was the only mode of assailing them. In this manner the contest was maintained for several moments with unequal advantage on the part of the Americans. The British, having by this time received considerable reinforcements from the brigades in the rear, poured upon them, from their batteries, a destructive fire, which they were unable to return, on their part, with effect; and thus situated their condition was becoming every moment more doubtful and precarious.

At this critical juncture, the remaining division of the reserve, composed of our own (the 21st) and a part of the seventeenth regiment, under the command of Colonel Upham, was ordered up, to put an end, at once, to the contest, by charging rapidly upon the enemy's works and carrying them at the point of the bayonet. A conflict, dreadful beyond description, now ensued; but the 21st under its brave leader firmly withstood the shock. At one period, however, our centre for a moment faltered; but it was but for a moment.—The voice of our Colonel was heard above the din of battle—"the twenty-first must do its duty; there are none to support it." This was enough—its effect was electrical, and sent a thrill to each soldier's heart. Had a fresh division of troops, at that moment arrived, they could not have done more. The deafening shout of "ONWARD" burst at once spontaneous from every soldier's lips, and the two lines closed with each other, at the very mouth of the British batteries, which they contested with terrific violence, at the point of the bayonet.—Such was the obstinacy of the conflict that many portions of the troops on both sides, were forced back, and the contending parties became mingled with each other. Nothing could exceed the desperation of the contest at those points where the cannon were stationed with which the enemy had calculated to compel the Fort to capitulate; and to dislodge and destroy which had been the main object in planning the sortie.—There "man to man, and steel to steel," across the carriages and at the mouth of the guns, every inch of ground was disputed, and both American and British fell to mingle in one common dust.

"Balls struck, blades cut, as foe met foe,
And feet slipped o'er the blood below."

The British, however, at length began to give way, and no exertions of their officers could restrain them. It was in vain they represented to them the disgrace of flying before a "handful of ragged militia," as they were pleased to term the Americans; it was in vain they called upon them, in the name of their King and country, and by the laurels they had gathered on the battle-fields of Europe, to "throw themselves once more into the breach." They would not, they could not, withstand the almost solid steel that bore them down, reeking with their own gore, and pressed forward by resolute and determined freemen. They left the batteries in confusion, and our men remained the proud masters of their last entrenchment.

Thus closed the Sortie of Fort Erie; and an enterprise more desperate and sanguinary is not to be found in the annals of our country's victories. It was planned with consummate skill, and executed with determined and heroic bravery. In a few hours the labor of forty-seven incessant days, which had been expended by the British upon their works, was destroyed; and, in addition to the splendid trophies of this signal exploit, upwards of a thousand of their men were killed, wounded, and made prisoners.

From the Observer.

MAPLE SUGAR.

This has always been an article of some consequence to the farmer remote from the seaboard, (we are told of one farmer in Vermont who made three tons last year) but his operations have too commonly been confined to tapping the trees as he found them in the forest, boiling the sap into sugar, and letting the trees die just as fast as carelessness could kill them. This was the work of a few years only; and then the concern closed, and he had to buy his sugar at "the store," or bring it from the distant market.

Now there is no good reason why maple sugar might not be manufactured among our farmers, to so great an ex-

tent as to exclude foreign sugars from places more than twenty miles from navigable waters; and this, too, without any great expense of time or land, or fuel.

Indeed, we are of the opinion, that even on the seaboard, every farmer, who will be at any pains about it, may make so much sugar as to shut out all foreign competition for supplying his own table, and at the same time furnish an elegant border for the road near his residence, thus adding much to the beauty of the country, and the delight of the traveller, while the farmer pleases his palate, and replenishes his purse.

A gentleman who has paid great attention to the subject, lately informed us that several farmers of his acquaintance have made 2 or 300 lbs. of sugar annually, for some years past, from maples planted by the side of the road near their dwelling. He also pointed out to us, a plantation of this sort, in which the operation of drawing the sap was then going on. The advantages of these trees, planted by the way-side, have over those in the forests, are obvious. We take the liberty to suggest to our readers such of them as now occur to us. Trees in the forest are often at so great a distance from the house that the people who make the sugar are obliged to encamp in the woods, and carry their food, their kettles and other apparatus with them; and the snow is sometimes, as was the case this year, so deep, that in many places the trees are entirely inaccessible: whereas those by the road side are always sure to have a path close by them, and are sufficiently near the house to have the sugar boiled on the premises; the sap, too, may be collected by children of a dozen years of age, instead of employing men, whose time should be occupied in farming. The trees are, besides, a great ornament to the roads, as well as an agreeable shade, and occupy what would otherwise be waste land. They thrive in moist soils, may be tapped at the age of ten years, and will live through many years of the operation, if carefully bored with a small auger, or bit, and then plugged until the wound is partially healed. The old practice of hacking the trees with an axe, to extract the sap, is highly injurious, and should be laid aside.

PROFANE SWEARING.—"Of all the crimes that ever disgraced society, that of profane swearing admits of the least palliation. Nothing can be offered to justify an impious oath, and it is the most common thing. Visit what class of people you may, from the votaries of the midnight stew, to the most elevated walks in life, you hear imprecations that would astound the ears of a stoic and wound the feelings of the least reflecting mind. No possible benefit can be derived from profanity; nothing is held forth as a temptation to commit the act; nothing but the perverseness and depravity of human nature, would ever have suggested such a thing as crime; yet such is its prevalence, that by it is mistaken for a fashionable acquirement, and considered as indicative of energy and decision of character. Fatal delusion! Reflect, young man! Hast not the same sovereign mandate which says, "Thou shalt not kill," said, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."

It chills my blood to hear the best Supreme Rindly appeal'd to on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise,
To swear, is neither brave, polite nor wise
You would not swear upon the bed of death;
Reflect! your Maker now can stop your breath
Holy and reverend is thy Maker's name;
With holy reverence then pronounce the same,
While angels bear it, trembling on their tongues
His love and grace the theme of all their songs.
That name which angels high in bliss adore,
That sacred name, do thou profane no more."

ATHEISM.—The existence of God is stamped in the most legible characters on the whole economy of nature—is written in the face of day, in characters of radiant light, by every sunbeam which comes down to earth, and is reflected by every orb which glitters in the canopy of night. Had inspiration never revealed this truth to man, had the lips of the prophets never been touched with holy fire, still we had not been without evidence of the existence, the power, the goodness and the providence of God "strong as proof of holy writ." Let the gloomy atheist open his eyes that he may see, and unstop his ears that he may hear, and let him go, forth and stand beneath the cerulean arch of heaven, surrounded by the wonders of creation, and his proud philosophy will be rebuked.—"I AM," is inscribed on the scroll of nature's splendours, and around him—there is an admonition, comes up from the solitude of the forest—there is a voice in the breath from the hills—there is a language in the rustling leaf—there is a hand-writing on the rocks—there is an expression in the silence of inanimate creation, to confute his false reasoning and reprove his errors; and

there is stamped on every object above and around, some attribute of the Creator, to inspire his admiration and command his reverence.

And not only is the existence of God revealed in his works, but he is made manifest as "the high and lofty One that habiteth eternity." He who created all things, himself must be uncreated existing in infinite majesty, living in the plenitude of his own omnipotence, for sending forth the word which creates, supports, and governs all things.

N. Y. Amulet.

A POTATO STORY.—The National Intelligencer, after repeating a statement in a Vermont paper, that a man had raised a little short of three bushels from a single potato, and which the Intelligencer disbelieves, tells the story of a farmer near Washington who planted 80 bushels of seed potatoes, and gathered from them a crop of less than 50 bushels. This latter agriculturalist was hardly as successful as an old fellow of our acquaintance in Connecticut. He insisted upon it that he could always tell to a single potatoe the amount of his crop. "That Wicks, is a very improbable story," says one of his neighbors. "Not at all, (replies Wicks,) I always raise just as many as I plant, for I'll be darned to darnation if my land is strong enough to rot 'em."

A DISTINCTION.—At a tea party, as some ladies were indulging in a little scandal, at the expense of an absent dandy, who was remarkable for his display of sideboards and wristbands. "La!" said one of them, "would you believe it! I have been told that Mr. — has not a shirt to his back." A grave looking gentleman, who had hitherto been a silent listener, addressed the fair speakers as follows:—"I assure you ma'am, that you have been misinformed; the truth is, that Mr. P. — has not a back to his shirt." It is needless to explain that the exquisite only wore sleeves and a dickey.

A correspondent makes the following inquiry, "If there are, according to President Jackson, 'twelve millions of happy people' in this country, what must be the whole population? Are the two millions of slaves reckoned among the twelve millions?" There are ten millions who are happy, "si sua bona norint," and two millions, who are happy, if blessed with ignorance of their wrongs. A captain of a ship going ashore, left behind him, he said, "a happy crew." One half were happy, because their flogging was over, and the other half because they had not been flogged.

Boston Palladium.

BANK ROBBERY.—On Thursday night an attempt was made to rob the Bunker Hill Bank, in Charlestown square; but the robber or robbers obtained but \$22 1-2 for their perilous and arduous night's work. This sum was in the Cashier's desk, and belonging to the Charlestown Reading Room, on the first floor. It appears that the robbers secreted themselves in the third story of the building, and at night bored through a door into the Bank in which the key was left in the lock inside, the people of the Bank going out by another door; but could make no impression upon the vaults.—The robbers could not force the front door, in their egress; but having a bed cord, let themselves down from a back window in the third story. The directors have offered \$500 reward for the detection of the robbers.—*Boston Sent.*

ANECDOTE.—During the late cold weather one of the gentlemen of Boston, who was engaged in visiting the poor and supplying their wants, entered into one corner of the room where was an old straw bed in which was a little boy, whom the mother was covering with some rags, on the top of which she placed an old door. "Mother" said the boy, "how do poor folks make out this cold weather, who have no doors to lay on their bed?"

HIGH WORDS.—The Editor of the Nantucket Inquirer says, that if the U. S. Government prohibit the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, the Citizens of Nantucket "will not submit to the restriction." What will they do? Probably scull their little Island over to the other side of the Atlantic.—[*Edg.*]

The following epigram was addressed to a Lawyer who complained of the disadvantage of weak eyes in his profession.

Weak eyes are best, be ruled by 'em,
And view the jocular omen right!
Should able lawyers, all agree,
Most often have the best of sight.

AMBITION.—The most laudable ambition is to be wise; and the greatest wisdom is to be good. We may be as ambitious as we please, so we aspire to the best things.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Portland, Feb. 13, 1830.

To the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Gentlemen,—Pursuant to the 3d sec. 6th art. of the Constitution, I request your opinion on the questions growing out of the following statement of facts.

On the 9th of Dec. 1829, the officiating Governor and the Council examined the returns of votes for Senators, and it appearing that sixteen Senators in the districts of Cumberland, Oxford, Lincoln, Kennebec, Hancock, Penobscot, and Somerset were elected by a majority of the votes in each district, said sixteen Senators were duly summoned to appear; and it appearing, that the districts of York and Washington, no person had a majority of votes, the officiating Governor and Council declared, and so entered on their records, that there were three vacancies in York, and one in Washington—and the said sixteen did appear, were qualified by taking their oaths of office agreeably to the Constitution, and took their seats at the Senate Board.

On the 14th January 1830, the Senate having been organized by the choice of Joshua Hall, Esq. as President, and he having taken the chair, a committee was appointed to ascertain who was elected, what number of vacancies existed, and who were the constitutional candidates—which committee on the 25th January, reported, that the sixteen Senators above mentioned were duly elected, and also that, in the District of York, Benjamin Pike and Abijah Usher, Jr. were duly elected, and that there was one deficiency, and that Moses Sweat and James Goodwin were the constitutional candidates to supply the deficiency; and also that in the district of Washington, there was one deficiency, and that Obadiah Hill and Charles Peavey were the constitutional candidates to supply the deficiency.

On the 26th of January, so much of this Report, as respects the sixteen Senators first above mentioned, was accepted by the Senate. So much of the report as related to the election of Abijah Usher, Jr. & Benjamin Pike, on motion made to accept the same, was negatived. And so much of the report as related to the district of Washington was negatived. No other vote was taken on this report, unless it be considered that the statement and determination signed by eight Senators, and which is herein after mentioned recognizing the right of the members from York and Washington to their seats and to all the privileges of Senators elected by the People are predicated on this report.

On the 1st of February, the House of Representatives sent a message to the Senate, "requesting such Senators as have been elected to meet the members of the House in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 2d of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required;" which message was communicated to the Senate on the same day.—On the 2d of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. a communication signed by the eight Senators herein after mentioned, was sent to the House of Representatives, expressing their consent and determination to meet the members of the House in convention at 11 o'clock that day, according to the message of the House of the 1st of February.

On the 2d of February, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the Senate being in session, Mr. Kingsbury, one of the 16 senators, moved an adjournment, that the members of the Senate might meet the members of the H. of Representatives in Convention which question was decided by yeas and nays—eight senators voting in the affirmative, seven senators voting in the negative, and Joshua Hall, Esq. claiming to act as presiding officer, voted in the negative, and declared it not to be a vote. Whereupon one of the senators who voted in the affirmative, read in his place a Protest and determination signed and subscribed under the hands of said eight senators, and requested that the same should be entered on the Journal of the Senate, which was done.

The eight Senators above mentioned presented a statement and declaration of the same import and tenor as the one above named, and claimed to have the same entered on the Journal of the Convention, which was done.—The Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to examine the votes for Senators and the votes and proceedings of the Senate on the same, and also the proceedings of the officiating Governor and Council of the 9th of Dec. above mentioned were read to the Convention, and entered on the Journal of the same.—Whereupon the following Preamble and order was moved and passed:

"Whereas it is provided by the Constitution, that, in case the full number of Senators to be elected from each district shall not have been so elected, the members of the House of Representatives, and such Senators as shall have been elected, shall, from the highest numbers of the persons voted for on the lists, equal to twice the number of Senators deficient in every district if there be so many voted for, elect by joint ballot the number of Senators required—and whereas it appears by the Records

of the Governor and Council, that on the 9th day of December last, the votes for Senators in the several Senatorial Districts were counted, and that sixteen Senators were elected, and that there were three vacancies in the District of York—and whereas it appears by a Report made by the Committee appointed by the Senate to report on the election of Senators and the proceedings of that body on the same, as appears by their Journal, that sixteen Senators have been elected by the people, and that three vacancies exist in the District of York—and whereas it appears by the Records of the Governor and Council and the proceedings of the Senate above referred to that the Constitutional candidates in said District to supply the deficiencies in the same are John Bodwell, Abijah Usher, Jr., Nathan D. Appleton, Benjamin Pike, Moses Sweat, and James Goodwin, and that they are the constitutional Candidates for said District to supply the deficiencies in the same—Therefore Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to elect by joint ballot three Senators from the six candidates above mentioned to fill the vacancies in the county of York."—And thereupon John Bodwell, Abijah Usher, Jr. and Nathan D. Appleton were elected to fill the vacancies in the District of York.—A similar Preamble and Resolve relating to the District of Washington was moved and passed—and thereupon Obadiah Hill was elected to fill the vacancy in the District of Washington.

The four gentlemen thus elected were duly qualified as Senators and took the seats at the Senate Board which were assigned to them by the Senate and one of them was afterwards appointed by the Senate on two Committees.—On the 5th of Feb. when the Senators from York took their seats, a vote was passed that they should be allowed to vote in the choice of a President pro tem—and from that day till the 10th of Feb. inclusive they were allowed without objection to participate in all the votes and proceedings of the Senate, and answered to their names at the call of the Secretary, and their yeas and nays were counted and recorded.

On the 8th of February the following Preamble and order was moved and passed—"whereas on the first day of February inst. a message was communicated by the House of Representatives to the Senate, requesting such Senators as had been elected to meet the members of the House of Representatives in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 2d inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and elect by joint ballot, the number of Senators required—and whereas eight of the Senators elected, in compliance with such request, and in conformity with the requirements of the constitution, at the time assigned, repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, and there met the members of the House of Representatives, and in conjunction with them, proceeded to elect three Senators to supply the vacancies in the Senatorial District of York, and one Senator to supply the vacancy in the Senatorial District of Washington—Therefore, ordered, that said four Senators were duly and constitutionally elected to fill vacancies existing, and that the three first above named having been qualified are entitled to seats at this Board and to all the rights and privileges of Senators elected by the people"—which passed in the affirmative—the yeas being eight and the nays seven. At the time this order passed, Messrs. Bodwell, Appleton and Usher, the members from York, being in their seats, requested to be, and were excused, and did not vote.—Mr. Hill from Washington had not at this time taken his seat at the Board.

On the 11th of February a vote passed the Senate, (without a previous vote on the subject, and without dispensing with the rule of the Senate hereafter named) that the members from York & Washington were not legally elected, not entitled to seats at the Board—eight Senators voting in favor of it, and six against it—the presiding officer refusing to count or allow the names of the members from York and Washington to be called. By the Rules of the Senate, a motion to reconsider any vote can be made only by a member who voted with the majority, and on the same or succeeding day after such vote was taken—and no rule can be dispensed with except by a vote of two thirds of the members. No motion has been made to reconsider any of the votes above mentioned touching the election, or right to a seat, or right to vote of any of the Senators from York or Washington.

Mr. Hall vacated the chair as presiding officer of the Senate on the 5th of February, and assumed the duties of the Executive until the afternoon of the 10th of February, when, the Governor being qualified, he resumed the chair as presiding officer of the Senate.

QUESTIONS. As Article 4th Part 2d, Sec. 1st, provides that "the Senate" shall consist of not less than twenty, and as the 2d Sec. of the same article provides that "the number of Senators shall not exceed twenty at the first appointment," can any number less than twenty compose "the Senate" with power to determine who are elected by a majority of votes to be Senators in each District—or can any number less than twenty compose a Senate? In other words must not any vacancies in the elections of the people, while the Senate is composed of the least number that constitutes a Senate, be filled by a convention of the mem-

bers of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall be elected, to constitute a Senate?

2. Has the President of the Senate, when the office of Governor is vacant, and when he ought to be acting as Governor, a right to preside and vote at the Senate Board?

3. If the President of the Senate has not such a right, are the acts of the majority of the other members of the Senate to be considered as valid acts of the Senate, although not declared a vote by such President?

4. Can a member of the Senate, who has been declared to be duly elected by a vote of the Senate, be deprived of his seat in any other way than by a vote of expulsion, two thirds concurring?

5. On the foregoing statement of facts, are Messrs. Appleton, Bodwell, Usher and Hill, constitutionally entitled to retain their seats?

JONATHAN G. HUNTON.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 15, 1830.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE—

Your communication, bearing date the 13th inst. addressed to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, was received this forenoon. I have examined the several facts it contains with such lights as my present situation affords, and avail myself of the earliest opportunity of answering the several questions you have proposed, growing out of those facts; in doing which, some allusion to a part of them seemed necessary, as explanatory of the grounds of my opinion.

As to the first question, my opinion is that a less number than twenty Senators cannot form "the Senate;" because the Constitution declares that a majority of that number shall constitute a quorum for doing business: that is, such business as the Senate constitutionally do. In this sense I apprehend the term is used in the Constitution: and in this sense the words "the Senate" are certainly employed in the first line of the second paragraph in your communication.

As to the second question my opinion is that while the President of the Senate, in virtue of his office, as such, is clothed with the power of exercising the office of Governor, he has no right to preside over the Senate or vote as a member of that body.

As to the third question, I would respectfully observe that it is one which seems to me to be more proper for the Senate than for the Judiciary to decide. It may, and probably does in some measure depend on the rules and regulations of the Senate, as a deliberate body, with which the Court are not acquainted.—But in further reply to this question, as the facts out of which it grew are presented also for consideration, I deem it proper to remark, that it appears from them that the question on which the President of the Senate voted on the second of February, was merely a question of adjournment; a question which had not, and could not have any effect or influence as it respects the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the convention on that day for the purpose of supplying vacancies in the Senate.

As to the fourth question, my opinion is that a member of the Senate who has been duly elected and declared so to have been by the proper tribunal cannot be deprived of his seat in any other way than by a vote of expulsion, two thirds concurring. But the Court have already decided that the Convention by the major vote of which the four persons, whose claims are in question, were chosen as Senators, was not constitutionally formed, or in other words, in reply to the questions proposed to them, they have decided that a convention of the Senate and House of Representatives could not be constitutionally formed for the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the Senate, without a concurrence of the two branches; and that a convention, formed without such concurrence, and before certain preparatory proceedings were had by the Senate, could not constitutionally proceed to fill vacancies.

I do not perceive by the statement of facts before mentioned, that any vote of concurrence was passed by the Senate as to forming the Convention; or that, before it was formed in the manner stated, any vote had been taken, ascertaining the deficiencies that existed, but only that the Senate refused to accept a report of a committee as to the choice of two Senators in the County of York.—The Constitution has provided only two modes in which Senators can be elected—one by the qualified voters of the Districts for which they are respectively chosen—the other by a constitutional Convention of the two branches. It is true, the Senate are authorized and directed to examine the returns, to ascertain who are elected; and in so doing they may in many cases settle the question and arrive at conclusions different from those drawn by the Governor and Council from an inspection of the returns of votes; but still, in this process they do not elect Senators, but only ascertain and decide whom the qualified voters have elected. But they cannot by their votes or proceedings give validity to an election of Senators by a Convention unconstitutionally formed, and clothe them with the qualifications, rights and powers of Senators constitutionally chosen. To remove doubts, as far as in my power, I have, perhaps, given a broader answer than was necessary; but I hope it may prove profitable. From the facts now before me, I perceive no sufficient reason for giving an opinion respecting the unconstitutionality of the convention, different from that

which the court have recently given.—The result is plain that the four persons were unduly elected by the Convention and by that election acquired none of the rights of Senators.

As to the fifth question, it seems clear to my mind, that according to the view I have taken of the subject, the Senate is the only tribunal constitutionally authorized to decide it. The returns of votes are before them, subject to their examination,—and their decision upon them, and their consequent proceedings will, of course, be in accordance with the Constitution, as understood and construed by the Court in their opinion delivered in answer to your questions, in connexion with their former opinion respecting the constitutionality of the convention, and its proceedings.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PRENTISS MELLE, CHIEF

JUST. S. J. C.

The undersigned concur in the foregoing opinion.

NATHAN WESTON, Jr.
A. K. PARRIS.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18th.

In the Senate, Mr. HAYNE laid on the table a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, covering a plan for a Navy Peace Establishment, and other papers connected with that subject; which were ordered to be printed.

The plan embraces six provisions, of which the following is a synopsis. The officers of the Navy shall consist of no less than 1 Vice Admiral, 2 Rear Admirals, 30 Captains, 30 Masters Commandant, 200 Lieutenants, 400 Midshipmen, 35 Surgeons, 50 Assistant Surgeons, 35 Purser, 10 Sailing Masters, 24 Boat-swains, 24 Gunners, 24 Carpenters, and 20 Sailmakers. The President of the United States is authorized, whenever the public service may in his judgment require it, to increase the number of each of the classes of officers below the rank of Rear Admirals. The shore pay, or the pay of officers when not employed in actual service, is thus fixed: Vice Admiral \$4500 per annum; each Rear Admiral, 4000; each Captain, 2500; each Master Commandant, 1600—the pay of all the other officers to be the same as heretofore. The sea pay is to be as follows:—Vice Admiral, \$6000; each Rear Admiral, 5500; a Captain commanding a squadron of 200 guns and upwards, 5500; a Captain commanding a squadron mounting less than 200 guns, 4500; a Captain commanding a ship of the line, 4000; a Captain commanding a frigate of the first class, 3500; a Captain commanding a frigate of the second class, 3200; a Master Commandant, 2500; a Lieutenant commanding a brig or a schooner, or acting as First Lieutenant of a ship of the line, 1600; a First Lieutenant of a frigate, 1400; a First Lieutenant of a sloop of war, 1300; a First Lieutenant of a brig or schooner, 1200; a Sailing-master of a ship of the line, 950; a Sailing-master of a frigate, 900; a Boatswain, Gunner, Sail-maker, or Carpenter, of a ship of the line, 700; of a frigate, 600; of a sloop of war, 500; a Purser of a ship of the line of first class, 2800; of a ship of the line, of the second class, 2500; of a Frigate, 2000; of a sloop of war, 1600; of a brig or schooner, 1300; which compensations to the Purser shall be paid to them in lieu of all perquisites, emoluments, and profits heretofore allowed to them; and the pay of all other officers shall be as heretofore fixed by law.

An act making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year 1830, was passed.

The Senate was a short time engaged in Executive business. Mr. FOOT's resolution relative to Public Lands was taken up, and Mr. HOLMES spoke at considerable length, till on motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adj.

In the House, Mr. DAYTON, reported a bill for the better organization of Courts Martial, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans, or other surviving relatives of the officers and crew of the United States Ship HORNET, was, after a long debate, finally passed, upon a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of 138 to 42.

In the Senate, 19th, the bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of persons lost in the Hornet was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the commissioners of the sinking fund to purchase the four and a half per cent, stocks, when it can be done on terms as favorable to the government as the payment of stocks which are redeemable. The consideration of Mr. FOOT's resolution was resumed, and Mr. Holmes concluded his speech, after which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the House, Mr. HEMPHILL, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported bills authorizing subscriptions to the amount of \$350,000 in the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and \$300,000 in that of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company. The resolution of the re-trenchment committee was taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, ad-

ressed the House in opposition to it.—The bill to compensate Susan Decatur and others, was debated in committee of the whole.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

An act establishing the town line between Bristol and Brewer, was read once, passed to be engrossed. Also, an act relating to divorces.

An act to authorize George F. Richardson, exclusively to navigate the Androscoggin River, was read a second time, and laid upon the table.

An additional act respecting the salaries of Judges and Registers of Probate, read second time, and laid upon the table.

An act to set off part of the town of Canton, read second time and laid upon the table.

The Bill concerning the Ministerial Fund in Bridgton was recommitted.

Resolve making an appropriation for the Warden of the State Prison was read once. Also, a resolve relative to the State Prison, read once.

That the Committee on Literature be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the law relating to the manner of calling District School Meetings.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

An act to annex Thompson Pond Plantation to the towns of Otisfield and Palermo, read first time.

Act in favor of G. F. Richardson was referred to a committee.

Resolve making appropriation in favor of the Warden of the Prison passed to be engrossed.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

The Senate resumed the reconsideration of the report of the committee on the returns of votes for Senators. Mr. Dunlap moved to accept the report.—Mr. Kingsbury moved to divide the question. The President decided the question out of order. Mr. Kingsbury appealed from the decision of the chair in the following form: 'shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?'

After a warm debate which continued till nearly noon, the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

The Committee reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the law relating to corporations.

Bill for the relief of debtors to the State was read first and second time.

Bill—an act additional to an act to secure to owners their property in logs, masts, spars, and other timber, in certain cases, read first and second time.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

An act to encourage the destruction of crows; an act to annex part of the town of Anson to New Portland; an act to set off Shubael Dixon and Alexander Potter from Pittsfield to Clinton; an act in addition to an act to incorporate the Canal Bank; an act to set off Johnson's Island from Waldoboro' to Bremen, were severally passed to be enacted.—Sent up for concurrence.

Resolve in favor of Nehemiah Leavitt; authorizing the Penobscot Indians to sell two townships of land, passed. Sent up for concurrence.

Petition of a committee of the town of Cape Elizabeth in relation to their State tax, and praying relief, was referred.

Petitions of John Barstow and als.; of Canton Point Bridge, read and referred.

Wednesday, March 3, the House went into committee of the whole again today, Mr. Smith of Nobleborough in the Chair, and after considerable discussion reported to the House in favor of allowing three hundred dollars respectively to Anson and Alfred Academies.

REPORT

Of the Warden of the State Prison.

The Warden says, "during the past year a large proportion of the laboring convicts have been employed in the Stone Cutting department, which is found to be more productive than any other employment. Quarrying Limestone is found by calculation to afford more profit on the labor bestowed, than any other employment to a certain extent, beyond which it affords no profit—owing to the limited demand at present for that article." The Shoemaking department yields very little profit.

It is found that during the period of November 1828, and November 1829, 9017 days labor of the convicts have been bestowed upon hammering granite; and that in that business, they have averaged 62 9—10 cents per day each.—Convicts committed for long periods, have been selected as the most suitable for the stone cutting business. The same remark is made concerning shoemakers.

The Warden enumerates the income and expenditures of the Prison for the past year—

The income is \$15,966 15
The expenses \$16,423 78

Thus it appears that there is a balance against the Prison from Dec. 1, 1828, to Nov. 30, 1829, of only \$457 63.

During the past year the State Prison granite has been introduced into some of the principal cities in the United

States—and it is thought that hereafter, this granite will find a ready market.—Wherever it has been introduced, it is considered of a superior quality.

The enlargement of the Wharf at the stone shop is recommended. The expenses of enlarging the wharf so as to render the yard convenient, and the Prison safe, would not probably exceed \$500.

The moral and religious instruction of the convicts is recommended to the consideration of the Legislature. There is a want of books necessary for the conducting and management of the school. One hundred dollars only are appropriated in full compensation for the services of the Chaplain of the Prison; and the consequence is, that religious instruction is limited to one short service each Sabbath.

The number of convicts in Prison November 30, 1828 was 99.—Received since, 47, making in the whole 146.

Discharged since on expiration of sentence 44; pardoned 5; died 1; making 50 in the whole—thus leaving in the Prison Nov. 30th, 1829, 96 Prisoners.

Of the 96 now in Prison, 9 are Irish, 2 English, 1 French, 1 Scotch, and 1 Portuguese negro.

Sixty-one of these are in Prison for Larceny; 3 for cheating by false pretences; 5 for Forgery; 6 for Counterfeiting; 1 for Perjury; 5 for Adultery and Lewdness; 7 for Assault with intent to ravish; 3 for Assault with intent to kill, and 6 for Manslaughter.

The 96 convicts on the 30th November, 1829, were thus employed:—Quarrying Limestone, 16; Stonecutters, 43; Blacksmiths, 6; Shoemakers and Cobblers, 9; Carpenters, 1; Tailors, 5; Washers, 3; females, 3; Shoe-binders, 1; do., 1; Waiters, 2; Cooks, 2; Oakum pickers and invalids, 6; in the Hospital, 2.

The State Prison in account with Joel Miller, Warden of said Prison, commencing Dec. 2, A. D. 1828, and ending Nov. 30, A. D. 1829 inclusive.

Cr. For Expenditures for the Prison and Convicts, \$16,323 77 1-2
For amount paid Sarah Parkman, executrix of will of Samuel Parkman, for deed of right to take stone from school house quarry, \$100

Dr. By amount of manufactures, hammered granite and lime stone sold, 7,594 40
Balance due, 8,820 37 1-2

\$16,423 79 1-2
The Inspectors of the State Prison hereby certify, that from an examination of the Warden's books and accounts, commencing Dec. 1 A. D. 1828, and ending Nov. 30, A. D. 1829, inclusive; and the vouchers, to support the same, they find the account stated above, and approve of the same.

EDWIN SMITH,
ISAAC G. REED,
JOHN SPEAR.

NOTE. The Warden's account of Stock, taken Nov. 30, A. D. 1829, amounts to \$13,353 67, a copy of which is put on the files of the Inspectors.

THE SEA SERPENT OUTDONE.

The following statement made by Don Jose Maria Lopez, Captain of the steamer Neptune, (plying between the ports of Havana and Matanzas,) to the Captain General of the port of Havana, is translated from one of our late Havana papers.—*Charleston Courier*.

Having sailed from the port of Matanzas at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst. for Havana in the steamer Neptune under my command, we continued our course without any particular occurrence until 12 o'clock, when, at a distance of some four miles from the coast, we descried, in the direction of N. W. about a mile and a half from us, a large object, which to myself, as well as to the passengers and crew, appeared to be a vessel in distress. I immediately gave orders to approach, with the purpose of speaking her, but while we continued nearing, it changed its appearance to a large boat; but when we got within musket shot, we saw distinctly, that it formed the upper jaw of a fish of immense magnitude; it raised itself some sixteen feet above the surface of the water, and we discovered it to be surrounded by an infinite number of others of different sizes, playing about in all directions, occupying a circumference of nearly a mile; in making a nearer approach, we saw its mouth open, and at the same time, heard a tremendous noise; on its back was observed a wing of some nine feet in height, of a dark color, and probably about sixty feet from its mouth. Its full length could not be ascertained in consequence of its tail being under water, at this moment it disappeared.

"The anxiety of the passengers to have a speedy passage, obliged me to abandon the idea of remaining for the purpose of making further discoveries, and we immediately directed our course for the port, where we arrived at 5 o'clock the same evening.

About ten minutes after the disappearance of this Leviathan of the deep, we again saw it in the direction of north, and in the same position it was first presented to our view.

"The size of the monster was incomparably larger than that of the largest whale, and of a shape so different in appearance from these, induced me to believe that it belonged to an entirely different species.

"This important information I feel it my duty to communicate to you.

"Havana, Jan. 5th, 1830.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1830.

THE DECISION.

In an other part of our paper will be found the questions propounded by Gov. Hunt to the Judges of the Supreme Court and their decision. In regard to the question "has the President of the Senate, when the office of Governor is vacant, and when he ought to be acting Governor, a right to preside & vote at the Senate Board," the Court have decided that after his election as President of the Senate, Mr. Hall, as officiating Governor, had no right to PRESIDE AND VOTE AT THE SENATE BOARD.

They also decided that the York and Washington Senators were not constitutionally elected. Whether they were legally elected or not, one fact must be apparent to every candid and reflecting mind, that had not Mr. Hall been induced by the immaculate RING LEADERS of the Jackson party to persevere in holding his seat & voting at the Senate board, that branch would not have been equally divided, nor the public business delayed a single day. All the difficulties which have arisen since he was elected President of the Senate, are attributable to Mr. Hall's remaining and voting. Had it not been for his obstinacy, the vacancies in York and Washington would have been declared.—Without his vote, the consent of the Senate would have been obtained, to unite with the House in filling their vacancies, and the State would have saved twenty thousand dollars.

FIRE.

We understand that the dwelling-house and barn, together with the out buildings belonging to Aaron Barton, Jr. of Livermore, and occupied by his father, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, 3d instant. We also learn that all the furniture, wearing apparel, &c. in the house, with the exception of two beds, was consumed—the family barely escaped in their night clothes. The fire is supposed to have taken from a defect in the chimney. The loss is estimated at twelve hundred dollars. There was no insurance on any of the property.

A friend has handed us the following list of occupations of the members of the Senate and House, of this year, which will be interesting to many of our readers.—*Port. Adv.*

In the Senate—1 Farmer, 4 Lawyers, 2 Doctors, 1 Merchant, 2 Preachers, 1 Mariner, 1 Innholder, 1 Millman and 7 Traders—20.

In the House—68 Farmers, 13 Lawyers, 5 Mechanics, 15 Traders, 10 Preachers, 8 Doctors, 3 Mariners, 2 Printers and editors, 2 Innholders, 1 Millman, 15 Merchants, 3 no Occupation—146.

Of the nominations lately made by the President, we understand that the following were confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday last, namely:—

Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, Minister to Great Britain.

Washington Irving, Secretary of Legation.

William C. Rives, of Virginia, Minister to France.

Charles C. Carroll, of Maryland, Secretary of Legation.

William P. Preble, of Maine, Minister to the Netherlands.

Augustus Davezac, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation.

Cornelius P. Van Ness, of Vermont, Minister to Spain.

J. C. Pickett, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation, to the Republic of Columbia.

James Duncan, to be Receiver of Public Money at Washington, Mississippi.

William J. Duane, of Philadelphia, and James Campbell, of New York, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

LOOK TO YOUR FRUIT TREES.—We are requested to inform all persons who feel an interest in preserving their fruit trees, that there is now to be seen on all the trees, a small web or nest, more than an inch in length, which contains a caterpillar; that these nests can now easily be removed and destroyed, but if left till spring, the trees will be overrun with destructive caterpillars. We hope this brief hint will not be lost.—*L. I. Star*.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A. Mr. Daventport Hinds, of Greenwich, endeavored to destroy himself, 14th inst. by hanging. He was discovered and resuscitated; when he attempted to open his abdomen with a large knife, but was prevented. The cause was said to be that he could not make a young lady love him.

William Allen, President of Bowdoin College, has been appointed to deliver the Dudley Lecture at the next commencement of Harvard University.

The Springfield Republican relates that a respectable citizen of that place recently called upon another and urged his acceptance of a dollar, stating that 30 years before when 10 years of age, he had taken a ten cent piece from his shop drawer, and had always felt reproached when he had met him, but felt too proud, until now to own the fact.

Hancock and Washington Congressional District.—Whole number of votes, 2784; Leonard Jarvis had 894, John G. Deane 889, Samuel Upton 544, Joseph Williamson 412, and others 45. Monday, April 5, has been appointed for a 6th trial.

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed an act extending the laws of the State over the Indians within its limits, and giving them all the privileges and immunities of citizenship.

The present Lord Mayor of the great metropolis, London, was but a few years ago, a journeyman Printer. In our own country, we have another similar instance: the present Mayor of Washington, was, some years ago, a journeyman Printer.

A GOOD LAW.—The Legislature of New Jersey has passed a law exempting soldiers and officers of the Revolutionary war over seventy years of age from imprisonment for debt.

An Ox, apparently in good health, weighing 500 lbs. was slaughtered in Suov Hill, Md. a few days since, in the heart of which was found encased a large knitting needle.

George Washington is a member of Congress from Maryland, and Benedict Arnold from New York. Julius Caesar has become editor of the Kentucky Reporter.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Balance in the Treasury Dec. 17, 1828, \$1464 18; Receipts in 1829, \$5324 29; Expenditures, \$5340 83; balance in favor of the County, \$2147 61.

About one hundred adventurous young men from Maine, have opened a winter road from the Penobscot to the St. Lawrence to supply the Quebec market with fresh fish, &c.

Fish Story—but a true one.—Some 25 years ago, a Mr. S. of this town, who was then at Sisasconset, sent some codfish to his father in town. On dressing one which had a poke unusually large, a younger brother of him who sent the fish, had a mind to open the poke, when to his and his father's astonishment, he found in it an open jackknife, handle and blade eight inches in length, which the fish had swallowed point foremost. On examining the knife, E. G. were discovered marked on the handle, when the lad exclaimed "tis uncle Eben Gardner's." The boy hastened to the supposed owner, to inquire if he had lost any thing. Being answered in the negative, he then questioned his uncle if he had lost a knife. His reply was, that when fishing 8 or 10 days before, he lost a jackknife overboard, east of Bass rip. When asked to describe the knife, it soon appeared fully evident that the knife found in the fish's poke was the one he lost. The boy who found the knife, is now one of our most respectable citizens, from whom we had, within a few days these curious facts.

Nantucket Inquirer.

We understand a young son of Mr. Thomas Phillips, at the Forks in Hallowell, on Thursday last, fell into a half hoghead into which the water run from an aqueduct, and was drowned before he was discovered.—*Hallowell Advocate*.

During the prevalence of the mild weather, in the fore part of this winter, a trader in Franklin County was thus accosted by one of his customers: "Mr. Yardstick, I've brought back the Almanac I bought of ye, for I don't b'lieve its ginnuine, and I want my sixpence again, or else one of the r'al Farmer's, that can be depended upon. This is all a sham." He was looking for snow.

A CARD.

The subscriber most cheerfully embraces this opportunity of tendering his heartfelt acknowledgments to the inhabitants of this village, who have so generously contributed to relieve the wants and necessities of his Parents, Brother and Sisters, who had their dwelling with nearly all its contents destroyed by fire on the night of the 3d instant. At the same time he fondly hopes these acts of kindness will always be cherished in grateful remembrance by him. ASA BARTON. Norway Village, March 6.

MARRIED.

In this village, 2d inst. by Rev. N. Norris, Mr. Hemon Davis, of Hartford, to Miss Margaret Shackley, of Norway.

In Leeds, by Levi Foss, Esq. Mr. Elisha Smith of Livermore to Mrs. Mary Washburn of Wayne.

DIED.

In Salem, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. William Millet, aged 45.

In Medford Mrs. Anne, wife of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, aged 59.

In Waldoborough, Me. Mr. William Hendley formerly of Roxbury, aged 82. He was a revolutionary pensioner—and present at the destruction of Tea in Boston Harbor.

In North Yarmouth, 17th inst. Widow Caroline Drinkwater, aged 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or Account, are requested to make payment by calling on Maj. H. W. Millett of Norway Village. All accounts not settled by the first of April next, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

JONATHAN S. MILLETT.
Norway, March 5, 1830. *37

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

THE subscriber is the authorized agent for selling in this State, WING'S IMPROVED Carding and Picking Machines. These machines are less expensive, perform more, and better work, occupy less room, are tended and kept in repair easier, and require less water power, than any other carding machine in use. A credit will be given, when requested, so liberal, that the machine will earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

Any information respecting these machines, may be obtained of the subscriber, by letter, if post paid, or otherwise.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway Village, March 4. 37

NOTICE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the Inn of Joshua Smith, Esq. in Norway, all the right, title and interest which Timothy Jordan, Jr. has of a tract of land where he now lives, in Oxford, bounded as follows, viz.—Beginning at a stake standing on the town line between Oxford and Otisfield, it being the easterly corner of land formerly owned by Joseph Morton, of Otisfield, thence north forty-five degrees east one hundred and sixty rods to a spruce tree, thence north twenty-four degrees west one hundred and sixty rods to a beech tree, thence south forty-five degrees west one hundred and sixty rods to the aforesaid town line, thence on the said town line south twenty-four degrees east one hundred and sixty rods to the bounds first mentioned, containing one hundred acres more or less, which said Jordan holds as assignee of a bond for a deed given by Andrew Craigie, of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Timothy Jordan, dated November twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the same having been previously attached on the original writ.

H. W. MILLETT, Deputy Sheriff.
Norway, Feb. 23d, 1830. 3w26

FARM AT AUCTION.

20th March, 2 o'clock, P. M.

WILL be sold at AUCTION, A GOOD FARM in Paris, containing about one hundred and thirteen acres of first rate Land—cuts thirty-five tons of Hay—has a suitable proportion of Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood Land—well fenced with stone wall, and in a high state of cultivation—a good Orchard—a never failing well of water—a very convenient one story House, Wood House, Chaise House and Barn. Said farm is pleasantly situated about one mile from the Court House on the County road leading towards Sumner. Sale on the premises.

Terms of sale—A CREDIT OF FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY YEARS for two thirds the purchase money secured by mortgage of the property; and the other third by good personal security, payable in small sums annually, with interest annually on the whole. Also, will be offered for sale, on said day, a handsome HOUSE LOT on Paris Hill with the Store thereon, now occupied as a printing office. Terms as above.

ABIEZER ANDREWS.
Paris, Feb. 26, 1830. 36 3

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes information of A. MOS DAVIS, her husband, formerly of Haverhill, Mass. He is six feet high, round shouldered, dark complexion, dark brown hair, dark hazel eyes, sandy whiskers, and a long nose rather inclining to the roman. He has a mole on the left side of the neck, and the mark of an eagle on his right arm below the elbow, the head of the eagle being towards the hand; he has the third finger gone from his left hand, and is aged forty. He has been a convict in the Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Prisons. He was known to be in Augusta in August last, and in Falmouth about the 1st of January. He sometimes assumes the names of John Kimball, Windercase, and sundry other names.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LYDIA DAVIS,
Of Shapleigh, Maine. March 1, 1830.

Publishers of Papers, generally, will confer a favor by inserting the above.

LA GRANGE'S OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF THE SALT RHEUM. THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor a fresh supply of this genuine and valuable Ointment, which has been used with much unparalleled success in this part of the country in the cure of this disagreeable and troublesome disorder. It will also cure the *tinea capitis* or scald head.

Persons who wish to purchase Medicines of genuine quality will do well not to purchase of pedlars, as medicines which are good are not hawked about the country. All medicines sold by the subscriber will be warranted genuine.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Feb. 20. 3 35

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1.25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine. March 8.

KENNEBEC BILLS

WILL be taken for a short time, at a discount, for Books, Stationary, or Tickets.

ASA BARTON, Agent.
Norway-Village March 4.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

JEWETT'S improved Vegetable pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Sudbury, Vt.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c.

They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated.

The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC, AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

For pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents each box, for three Plasters, 1 dollar.

The following HARD MEDICINES have ever proved so economical and efficacious a cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE excruciating pain—the deformity—the premature old age, which are the usual attendants of this disorder, are suffered by many from despair of a cure, or disappointment in the efficacy of the numerous pretended antidotes used to effect this purpose. But those who have made a fair trial of Dr. JEBB'S CELEBRATED LINIMENT, even in cases of long standing, and of the most severe character, have received certain relief, and many have been cured in a few days, some in 24 hours! as a number of persons in Boston and vicinity, who were formerly afflicted with the Rheumatism, have very fully testified. Certificates are in the possession of the Proprietor, proving the most thorough surprising cures by means of this powerful Liniment, in cases where other approved applications had utterly failed.

The Liniment is also used with success for Bruises, Sprains, Numbness, stiffness of the joints, Chilblains, &c.

Price, 50 cts. a bottle.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes, gives immediate ease and relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceeding bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this EYE WATER, after every other remedy had failed. Complaints of the eyes proceeding from a cold, as weakness, soreness, &c. have been essentially benefited by its use. Many persons who have used it, pronounce it the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with, especially in cases of soreness or inflammation of long standing. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by

ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

* Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

* A large discount made to those who buy to call again.

Feb. 28. 35 4w

POETRY.

[Selected]

LINES OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF A BROTHER.
July 23, 1830. Aged 31.

"For we must all needs die, and be as water
spilt upon the earth which cannot be gathered
up again."

I saw him on the dying bed,
It was a scene of grief:
The tear of sympathy I shed,
But could not give relief.

I gazed upon his cheek awhile,
I clasp'd his hand—he said,
"O Death I meet thee with a smile,
Let not a tear be shed."

Though fast his natural breath did chill,
His soul was warm in prayer!
Resigned unto his Maker's will,
The scene to him was fair.

Hope shed around his dying bed,
A pure and heavenly light!
It seem'd as though his voice had said,
"I long to take my flight."

The world for him, it had no charms,
But all was dull and void;
Faith clasp'd him in his Saviour's arms,
In prayer he was employed.

I looked—and He who does his will,
Had ceas'd to give him breath;
His lips lay motionless and still,
His voice was lost in death!

O what a solemn scene was this,
To view the bed of death—
To see him give the parting kiss,
Then gasp, and lose his breath!

Lord make this scene to me a guide,
When from thy paths I stray—
And every angry passion chide,
That leads my soul away.

NANCY'S HILL.

A few miles below the Notch of the White Mountains, in New-Hampshire, now celebrated by the painter and the poet, in the bosom of the valley through which the Saco winds, rises a little eminence, which was pointed out to me as Nancy's Hill.—Nash was a celebrated hunter; the storms of winter, terrible as they were amid the desert of mountains which was his home, and the tempests of the sultry summer, equally terrible and more appalling, were alike indifferent to him.—In one of his numerous excursions, he did more for the benefit of the country than all the philosophers before or since his time—for he first explored the wonderful passage, which opened an easy intercourse between the inhabitants east and west of the Gap.—Yet he wrote no book of the subject, and never claimed the honor of the discovery. Many people thought he loved hunting more than his country; and often gave a week or two to the chase, and then returned home without a wife or children, and no object to engage his attention; he cared little whether he spent the night on the highest peak of Mount Washington, or in one of the valleys, seven or eight thousand feet below it. There was nobody to be anxious about him, or to count the live long hours while he was away, and he often boasted that his home was every where.

But this could not last always—for Nash was yet but a stripling, and it was not surprising that among his wanderings he should find a girl pretty enough to think it were well enough for a hunter to have a home. He told strange stories to Nancy (for that was her name) of what dreadful precipices he had scaled, what chasms he had leaped, what fierce and blood thirsty animals he had encountered, and she listened till, like Desdemona, she lost her heart.

She was the gentlest of human beings and though only a domestic, had a heart as tender, and a complexion as fair, as any born gentlewoman. It almost overwhelmed her to think of the hardships poor Nash endured, while she enjoyed the comforts of an old fashioned kitchen corner, with a forest of logs blazing in the chimney, and the privilege of sitting at the table with the conscientious Puritan family, who would have thought it a sin to make a difference on the earth, when the Supreme Being made none in Heaven. It is not wonderful that when Nash proposed marrying Nancy, and promised to run no more "hair breadth escapes," she should listen to him and consent to become his lawful wife. But it was necessary that he should make another hunting excursion before they were married—he said he must go once more through his favorite gap of the mountains, and bring back subsistence for the winter. It was in vain that Nancy assured him that she should want nothing—Nash knew better, and after many a kind embrace, set off promising to be back in a very short time. Nancy's idea of time & did his not agree—weeks passed away, and the winter came on with its usual threatening aspect—at length she heard, accidentally, that the hunter was about forty miles distant. The strange idea entered her head to go to him—it was wonderful that such a timid, gentle being should have thought of such a thing—but she knew that next to herself, Nash loved the chase, and she feared that perhaps he might content himself with hunting bears and wolves

all winter. The family tried hard to dissuade her from the wild scheme—but she determined to go—and as poor Nancy belonged to nobody, nobody had a right to control her. She wrapped herself in her cloak, and set off to follow her lover through the gap.

The snow was already deep, and there was not a house for many a long mile. Storm after storm came on—the family with which she had lived became very anxious about her; they said "it was distraction in her to go, it was tempting of Providence, and she must take the consequences." In the meantime Nash was unusually successful, and began his course homeward laden with riches. It was just one week after Nancy's departure that he reached the little hill before mentioned. It was late at night; the whole earth was covered with crusted snow—you might walk on the hill tops without making any impression. The trees were hung with icicles, ad glittered in the moonlight like diamonds. Nash ascended the little hill—when he came into the valley through which the Saco runs,—he loved such scenes and such evenings; he thought of Nancy, and wished she was there—he knew he could wrap in his large moose-skin and keep her warm. He was not apt to be imaginative, and all at once he thought he perceived his mistress standing opposite to him and leaning her head against a tree. He strained his eye-balls to look at the object. "Moonlight," said he "makes strange work of things—my head is always full of her," and he looked another way—but when he turned she still stood there. He approached nearer; the moon never shone brighter, and not an object intercepted his beams—they fell upon the pale unearthly countenance of the maiden—her eyes were closed as if in sleep—he took her hand; it was cold and hard like marble. Weary and benumbed, she had reclined against the tree—it was sweet to rest there and dream of her lover! She slept, and awoke no more! He form was slightly inclined forward, and the glittering branches bent over her, and her winding sheet was a robe of ice! Such is the tradition of Nancy's Hill.

PROOF THAT A MAN IS DEAD.—A subscriber to one of the Eastern papers, a few years ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor, that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would without fail discharge the bill.—The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion therefore was, that the man was dead—absolutely defunct. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under his own head, with the attending circumstances of time and place. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject of it appeared to the Editor,—not with the pale ghastly countenance usually ascribed to apparitions—but a face as red as scarlet. Neither did it, like other apparitions wait to be first spoken to, but broke silence—"What sir, did you mean by publishing my death?" "Why, sir, the same that I mean when I publish the death of any other person viz: to let the world know that you were dead." "Well, but I am not dead." "Not dead! then it is your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived till that time. The day is passed, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead—for I will not believe you would forfeit your word—O no." "I see you have got round me, Mr. Editor—but say no more about it—here's the money. And, hark, you wag, just contradict my death next week, will you?" "O certainly, sir, just to please you—though upon my word I can't help thinking you dead at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill on account of your friendship for me." N. Y. Constellation.

An old customer accosted us the other day with—"Well, Mr. Printer, the times are so hard, I believe I shall stop the paper. No cash stirring—grain goes for nothing—must (pulling out his tobacco box and taking a comfortable quid) lop off superfluities!" Replied we, break your rum bottle, and throw away your tobacco box! "What! (retorted he with some spirit)—hope I can afford a glass of bitters occasionally, and a quid of tobacco yet, and always shall!" So then you are not willing to dispense with these indulgencies be the times ever so hard, but would make yourself ignorant for fear of poverty, and deprive your family of a cheap source of amusement and instruction, that they may appear, in the view of their neighbors, vicious and debased, which is worse than being impoverished! Such economy, friend, might answer for slaves, but won't do for freemen. "Well, there is some truth in that—here's two dollars—I must take the paper, but can't throw away my tobacco."—Huntington Gazette.

AVARICE.—Men are not determined among themselves, on the definition of avarice. The prodigal sees it even in the generous man, and the avaricious one calls generosity extravagance.

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, UNION ROW, Middle-street, PORTLAND,

HAS just received for the Winter trade, every description of

DRY GOODS.

Such as CLOTHS; CASSIMERES; Camblets; Plaids; Silks; Ticks; Calicoes; Lace Veils; Linens; Merinoes; Merino Shawls; Double ground Laces; Bobbinett Laces; Damasks; Diapers; Cotton Warps; Sheetings; Shirtings, with almost every variety of STAPLE GOODS, usually wanted, which will be offered at such prices as will give satisfaction to the buyer under any reasonable circumstance whatever.

H. P. would also suggest that he has this day received a big lot of Live Geese and Russia

FEATHERS,

of a superior quality. January, 1st, 1830. 6w 28

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house in Paris, lately occupied by Benjamin Pratt, on Wednesday the 10th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two good COWS, one yearling HEIFER, one two year old BULL, one HORSE, one SLEIGH, nine SHEEP, 1 WAGON and HARNESS, also, sundry articles of Household Furniture, and other articles being part of the personal estate of said Benjamin Pratt. Six months credit will be given for all sums over \$5, with good security on interest. ELMINA PRATT, by LEVI WHITMAN, her attorney. Paris, Feb. 10th, 1830. 3w 34

MANTUA-MAKING

AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norway and vicinity that she has commenced the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY business in this village, (a few rods east of Mr. Smith's Inn) where she will be happy to wait upon all who may favor her with their custom. Having received the latest and most approved fashions, she hopes by punctuality and attention to give general satisfaction. All orders for cutting and making Dresses, Coats, Habits, Pelisses, Bonnets, Hoods, Caps, &c. faithfully attended to. Norway-Village, Dec. 15, 1829. 25

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

AT No. 1 Mitchell's Building, where HAS been received, MIST BROAD CLOTHS, "cheap!" BLACK & BLUE DO, "very cheap!" MIXT CASSIMERES, "unusually cheap!" CAMBLETS and PLAIDS, "Dog cheap!" BOMBAZETTS and CIRCASSIANS, "wonderful cheap!" Black Lace VELS, "exceeding cheap!" SHAWLS and HDKFS, "remarkably cheap!" CALICOES, "cheap as you want 'em" GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c. "proportionably cheap!" Also, TICKINGS, cheaper than ever! SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS, "cheap enough!" BLANKETS, "reduced prices!" Bleached COTTON, "less than usual prices!" "cheap purchasers are invited to call at the "cheap store" and purchase the "cheap goods," being determined to sell as "CHEAP" as the "CHEAPEST."

WANTED,

ALL-WOOL CLOTHS—FULL CLOTHS—BLUE, MIXT WOOLEN YARN—RED & BLACK DO. of good quality, at fair prices in exchange for goods. Those who have the above articles with LITTLE MONEY to lay out will find it for their interest to call, and they may expect to be dealt with "fairly." WM. D. LITTLE. Portland, Jan. 18. 30 3m

LUCK, LUCK.

\$ 28 40 A PRIZE OF \$400
7 33 52 A PRIZE OF \$100
WERE both sold at Barton's Lottery Office last week, besides a large number of smaller prizes. Not long since Barton sold Combination

20 24 44 A PRIZE OF \$1000

Tickets constantly on hand, and a lottery draws about every week. Letters enclosing cash or prize tickets punctually attended to. It is certainly an object to purchase a Ticket when they are obtained so easily, and money is so sure. For Prizes call or send to BARTON'S. Feb. 18 3 35

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, WILLIAM P. DEWE'S Practice of Medicine, a new and valuable work—Cooper's Lectures, last edition with notes by Tyrell—Conversation Lexicon, vol. 1, the cheapest work ever published in the United States, and ought to be in every private as well as social library. A new supply of the American Jurist or Law Magazine; subscribers can be accommodated with any number of the work. Also a further assortment of Unitarian Tracts. These tracts are printed on good paper and sold at about a mill a page. Likewise the Maine Register for 1830. Also for sale cheap, one good toned Violin. ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, Feb. 20, 1830. 3 35

WANTED,

To contract for a quantity of Deal Joist, sawed from hard pine; free from sap, knots, &c. for which Cash will be paid.

New Bargains.

C. J. STONE,

CORNER OF COURT AND MIDDLE-STREETS, PORTLAND,

HAS just received from the New-York Auctions a large assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, purchased at great sacrifices, and will be sold lower than ever previously offered—among which are—

LADIE'S Blue, Brown, Olive & Mix't Cloths from 8/3 to \$8; 20 ps Tartan, Scotch and Rob Roy Plaids from 20 cts to 2s; Red, White, Yellow and Green FLANNELS; 50 ps fine Circassians, assorted Colors 25 cts to 2/6 per yard; 5 cases fancy Calicoes 8 to 12 1-2 cts; 6 cases very rich dark fancy Prints 1s to 28 cts; 1 case fine Philadelphia Plaids, 12 1-2 cts; Rich dark English, French and German Gingham; 50 doz. Cotton and Silk Flag Hdks 12 1-2 to 2/3; 2200 yds Bobbinett and Mecklin Laces 2 cts to 1s; Blk Levantine, Gros de Naples and Italian Silks. Blk Nankin & Canton Crapes \$2,75 to \$6; Blk & White Lace Veils 2s to \$4; Superfine 4/4 Checks at 1s; 20 bales Brown & Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings 5 to 20 cts; Super Ticking 13 to 25 cts; black and other cols Bombazetts 15 cts to 1s; Satinets; Cassimeres; blk & slate Worst Hosiery; Silk do; Gentleman's and Ladie's Silk, Beaver, Horseskin & Kid Gloves; Hosiery and York tan Mitts; Mens Stout Buckskin Gloves; Ribbons; Laces; Braids; Cords; 1 case Pins; Linens; Long Lawns; White, Blk and Red Merino Shawls; White, Blk and cold Cambrics; Plain and figd Bock, Jacksonet, Cambric & Swiss Muslins—with many other articles too numerous to mention.

N. B. A liberal Credit will be given to country Dealers. Nov. 3. 19

MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received by the subscriber a new and fresh supply of Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Lee's Bilious Pills; Pulmonary Balsam; German Elixer, a valuable medicine for the cure of coughs and colds; Headache snuff; Thompson's Eye-water; Imperial Itch Ointment; Court Plaster; Camphor; Opium; Sugar of Lead; Cream tartar; Aloes; Gum Myrrh; Arrow Root; Anise seed; Cantharides, or Spanish Flies; Jalap; Calomel; Ipecac; Tartar Emetic; Corrosive Sublimate; Red Lavender; Oil Peppermint; Oil Almonds; Balsam Capiva; Oil Rosemary; Oil Spike; Nitric Acid; Red Precipitate; Pink; Senna; Squills; Quassia. Ink Powder; Black and Red Ink; Indelible Ink, for marking on cotton or Linen, handsomely put up in cases; Blue Vitriol; Nut Galls; Otter &c. &c. All the above articles are of genuine character, and are warranted such to the purchaser—and will be sold at fair prices.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

Feb. 12. 3w—24

LOOKING GLASSES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT T. TODD'S

MANUFACTORY, sign of the Looking Glass, Exchange-street.—Where may be obtained Pier, Mantel, Chamber and Toilet Glasses, framed in the best manner, at less prices than they have before been sold for in this town.

Frames of every description—for Portraits, Ladies' Needle-work, Prints, Profiles, &c. Also, Looking Glass Plates, window, clock, picture, and coach Glass. Gold Leaf, by the pack or single book.

Old Frames new gilt and repaired. Looking Glass plates set in old frames. Glass cut to any pattern. Portland, Oct. 20, 1829. 1y 18

WANTED,

IMMEDIATELY at this Office, a few cords of good dry WOOD, in payment for the Observer.

Also—A few bushels of good Wheat, Rye and Corn; and likewise a few lbs. good Butter and Cheese. Jan. 25.

GROCERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(AT the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman) No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

ASHES!

WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber 2000 Bushels well burnt Dry House ASHES, for which he will give 14 cents per Bushel—pay one half in Goods, the other half CASH. INCREASE ROBINSON. Norway, Feb. 9, 1830. 33 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, must call and settle the same previous to the 20th inst., or their demands will be left for collection. AUGUSTUS KING. Oxford, March 1st, 1830. 3w36

NOTICE.

WANTED to contract for 2000 Feet of Hewed TIMBER of the usual size, to be delivered in Norway Village the present season. Application to be made immediately. H. W. MILLETT. Norway, March 1, 1830. 12 36

THE ARIEL,

A SEMI-MONTHLY LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS GAZETTE,

Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts.

On Saturday, the first of May, 1830, the First number of the ARIEL, volume 4th, Will be issued from the press, improved and beautified in every respect, as far as a liberal expenditure of money can enhance the attractions of a literary publication.

In commencing the FOURTH VOLUME of the ARIEL, the Editor confidently expects, from the many improvements to be made, that an increased patronage will be extended towards it. Heretofore it has been liberally extended—now, the inducements to increase that support will be infinitely greater.

The Ariel is exclusively a Literary publication. It is published every other Saturday, on paper of the finest quality, each number containing eight pages of imperial quarto, [expressly adapted for binding,] with four columns a page. It consists of the choicest literary brillians from the standard English Magazines and new publications, as Tales, Essays, Poetry, Biography, History, Reviews, Sketches of Life and Character, Anecdotes, and the most amusing Miscellany which can be gleaned by carefully inspecting the Foreign and American Publication of known and acknowledged merit. In addition to this, nearly four pages of each number consists of Original Matter, written exclusively for the ARIEL, being notices of New Publications, Poetry, Reviews, Tales, Communications, and matter from the Editor's pen—without mingling in the smallest degree in religious and political controversy.

To enhance the value of an imperial quarto sheet thus filled, eight elegant copper-plate engravings have been added annually, appearing in every third number of the work. The price of subscription has been, and will continue to be \$1,50 a year, in advance.

The improvements to be made in the Fourth Volume are these:—Entirely new type will be procured, with paper of the most superior quality; and instead of only eight engravings annually, the new volume will contain twelve.—The whole will be copperplate engravings, executed in beautiful style, and procured expressly for THE ARIEL. Thus, at the close of the year, a volume will be furnished, suitable for the parlor or the toilet, stored with the most valuable literary brillians of the day, to which a reference may always be made with the certainty of still finding something, which, even if old, will be pleasing.

As the expense of introducing these improvements will be very great, and can only be compensated by an increase of patronage, the Editor offers the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

Any person who will procure SIXTY subscribers to THE ARIEL, and remit the subscription money in advance to the Editor, shall receive a copy of the Waverley Novels, complete in 45 volumes, illustrated by 45 splendid engravings, and warranted to be perfect—together with a copy of the Ariel.

Any person who will procure twenty-three subscribers, and remit \$35 in payment thereof shall receive a copy of Hume, Smollet and Bisset's History of England, in nine, royal octavo volumes, illustrated by 9 fine engravings—and the ARIEL.

Any person who will procure ten subscribers and remit the subscription, shall receive a copy of the Remember Me for 1829, containing 8 engravings, and a copy of the The Pearl for 1829, containing 7 engravings—together with the ARIEL. The above are warranted perfect in every respect, and are published by well-known booksellers. The Editor is prepared to supply any demand that may be made for them. He will deliver them to the successful competitors, free of cost, in Pittsburg, Baltimore, New-York, Boston, Richmond, and at his own office. Competitors must say where they wish their copies delivered, and a written order will be forwarded them for the same: as no more copies will be sent to any place than are ordered. It is necessary that all orders for the ARIEL be received by the first of May.

For three years past the ARIEL has been supported by 4000 subscribers, to whom the Editor appeals for the fidelity with which all his promises have been fulfilled. He stakes his reputation that the Fourth Volume shall equal the promises above made, and that the premiums offered shall be satisfactory to those entitled to receive them. Gentlemen disposed to compete for any of the above valuable works, shall, on application to the Editor, (if by letter, post paid,) be furnished with a specimen of the ARIEL, and its embellishments, for exhibition among their friends. The premiums will be delivered at the above named places, or sent in any way directed, but in that case, at the risk of whoever orders them. Address EDMUND MORRIS, Jan. 1830. 95, Chesnut-St. Philadelphia. Subscriptions for the above work received at this Office.

CELEBRATED ITCH & SALT RHEUM Ointment.

PREPARED by Joel Miller. The great and merited reputation this ointment has acquired affords ample and conclusive truth of its being a cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch and Salt Rheum, and for many other eruptions of the skin, and may be used with safety by the most delicate constitutions, for sale by John F. Reeves, Druggist, Exchange-street, Portland, sole Agent for the N. E. States, where Druggists and others are solicited to call or send their orders to his address either for cash, credit or on commission. The above ointment is kept by Druggists in all the principal towns.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by Asa Barton, Agent. Norway, Feb. 9. Iyoc

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD..... TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the third day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Store of Jefferson Coolidge, in Livermore, All the Right in Equity which WILLIAM L. CLARK and SAMUEL J. CLARK have to redeem the FARM on which the said William L. Clark now lives, situated in said Livermore, being mortgaged by the said Samuel J. Clark and William L. Clark to Sarah Pierpont, and generally known by the name of "the Cutting Clark farm." SAMUEL MORRISON, DEP. SHERIFF. Livermore, Feb. 22d, 1830. 3 36

TERMS.—The Observer is published at \$2 per annum, or \$1,75 to those who pay cash in advance, or within three months.

Those subscribing for a year, who do not, either at the time of ordering the paper, or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will be continued accordingly at the option of the publishers.

The publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error in any advertisement, beyond the sum charged for its insertion.